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312
297

Lin

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

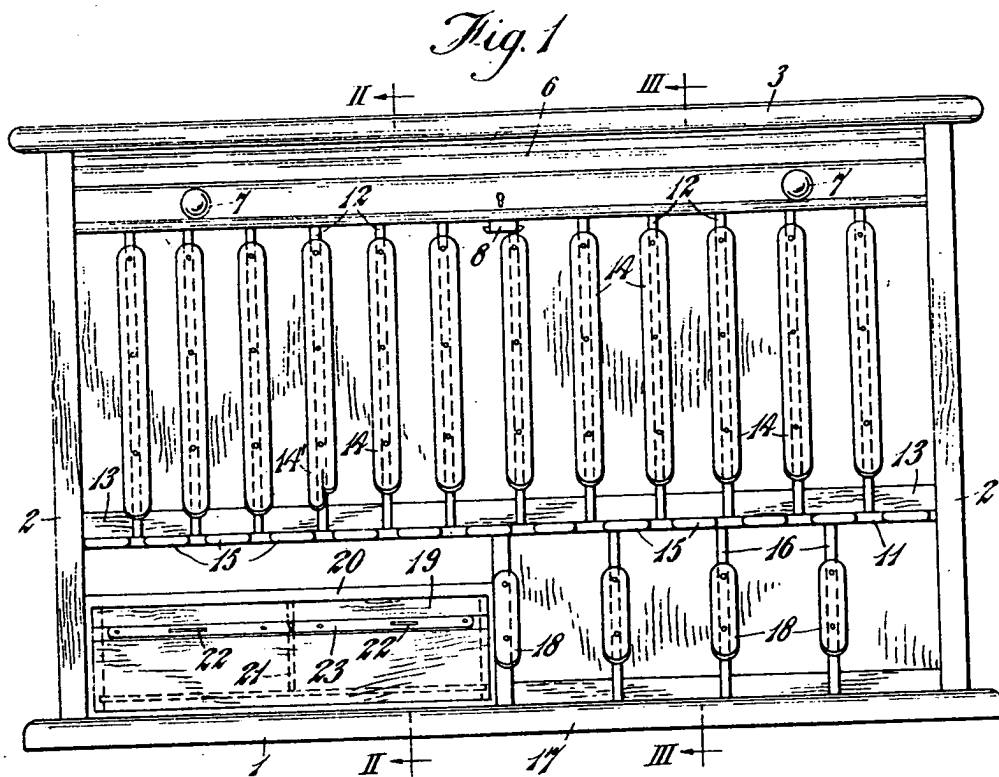


Fig. 2.

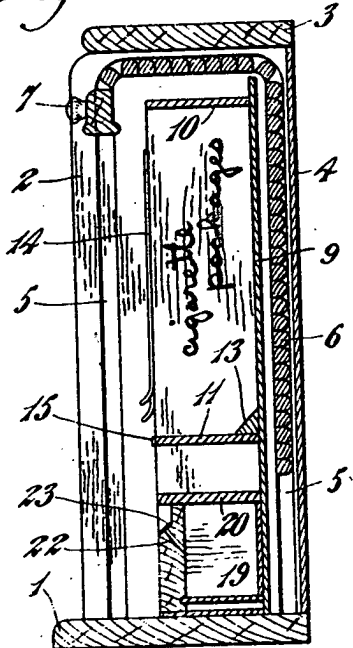
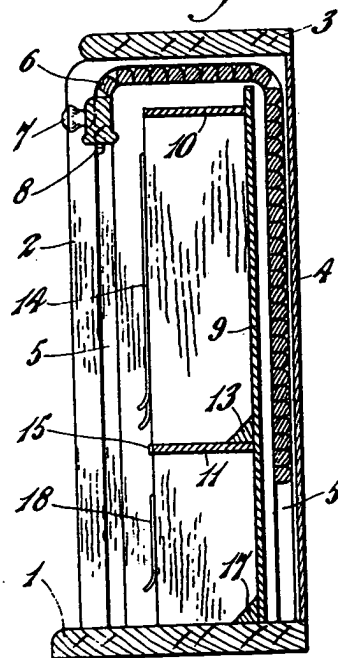


Fig. 3.



20, to which it can be locked. The drawer is divided into two compartments by means of a partition 21, and coins may be inserted in the compartments through their respective coin slots 22 in the front of the drawer. To facilitate insertion of coins, the slots are inclined and a metal plate 23, which is pierced also with a key hole, is secured to an oblique shoulder on the front of the drawer.

The cabinet illustrated is made of wood and it may be made of any wood suitably finished to match, or to contrast completely, with the surroundings in which it is to be used.

The cabinet may be made any size and is of particular use for packets of cigarettes in establishments such as hotels, where the sale of cigarettes is not the main line of business, as it forms a self-contained display and dispensing cabinet in which, if desired, the money for the sale of cigarettes can be kept separately from other cash. A salesman can readily check the stock in the cabinet, while the shutter forms a protection for the goods and the cash drawer when the goods are not being sold. The forward projection of the lowermost packets renders them easy to be gripped and so facilitates rapid service.

Containers for the display of a single tier of packets or the like have been proposed in which the packets were to feed down the container by gravity as the lowermost packet was withdrawn, and it has been suggested that an inclined plate at the bottom and rear of a container or the formation of the bottom of a container with two inclines, the rear incline being the steeper, would enable each packet as it reaches its lowest position to be projected forwards beyond the front of the container so that it could be readily gripped for complete removal. It has been suggested that the front of such a container should have two side parts to close it partially so that the packets or the like in the container might be visible between said closing parts.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said inven-

tion and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A cabinet for the display of goods, such as packets of cigarettes, having partitions by which it is divided into a plurality of vertical compartments in each of which packets can be arranged in a pile so that as the lowermost packet is withdrawn the remaining packets can feed down the compartment by gravity, an ejector being arranged at the bottom and rear of each compartment whereby when the lowermost packet is withdrawn the succeeding packet is projected forwards against a guide provided at the front of each compartment so that said succeeding packet is projected and guided so as to protrude beyond the front of the pile in order that it may be easily gripped when it is to be extracted.

2. A cabinet according to claim 1, wherein said ejecting means is in the form of a triangular block adapted to act as a cam to project forwards a descending packet.

3. A cabinet according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the compartments are arranged in two horizontal rows, one above the other.

4. A cabinet according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the fronts of the compartments are partially closed by guide strips each of which has an out-turned lower end and is so secured to a partition that it may serve as a guide for packets in two adjacent compartments.

5. A cabinet according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, provided with a closure member, for example, a flexible shutter.

6. A cabinet according to any one of the preceding claims fitted internally with a cash drawer or till for receiving cash for goods sold out of the cabinet.

7. A cabinet for the display and quick service of packets of cigarettes, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1936.

MATHYS & SQUIRE,

Chartered Patent Agents,

52, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.



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PATENT SPECIFICATION

COPY
Div. 8

446,984

Application Date : Jan. 3, 1935. No. 239/35.

Complete Specification Left : Jan. 2, 1936.

Complete Specification Accepted : May 11, 1936.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Cigarette Cabinet

I, LOUIS LION, of The Kentish Drovers, 720 & 722, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.15, British, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:

5 The invention relates to cabinets for containing goods such as packets of cigarettes for exposure for sale, the object of the invention being to facilitate the extraction of the packets by the salesman so as to ensure quick service.

A cabinet according to the invention comprises any desired number of compartments, in each of which a number of packets can be arranged in a pile, and at 15 the bottom and rear of which an ejector is provided, adapted, when the lowermost packet of the pile is extracted and the pile drops, to thrust the succeeding lowermost packet forward, so that it projects beyond 20 the front face of the pile ready for extraction.

The front of the cabinet is preferably provided with guides to guide the lowermost packet as the pile is dropping and 25 the lowermost packet is being thrust forward.

The front of the cabinet may be open to expose the piles of packets and it may be provided with a closure such as a shutter 30 of the flexible lath or roller type capable of self-locking when closed.

The cabinet may have several tiers of compartments to take packets of different sizes.

35 In one example, the cabinet is made of wood or other material and is open at the front. It is divided into two tiers by horizontal boards and each tier is divided by vertical partitions to form the necessary compartments. 40

At the bottom and rear of each compartment, an ejector consisting of a block having an inclined front is fitted.

The front edges of the vertical partitions are provided with guide rails, 45 which may be made of brass or other strips, each overlapping slightly the two adjacent compartments.

The guide rails are shorter than the partitions so as to leave spaces at the top and bottom of each compartment to 50 permit of packets being inserted and removed.

The lower ends of the rails are curved outwardly so that as the lowermost packet 55 of a pile is withdrawn and the pile drops, the next lowermost packet, which is being thrust forward by contact with the slanting face of the ejector, is guided by the curved lower end of the rail and eventually projects beyond that end ready for 60 easy and quick extraction by the salesman.

The compartments in the upper tier may contain small packets and those in 65 the lower tier large packets.

The end members of the cabinet may be provided with guide grooves for a self-locking shutter of the flexible lath or 70 roller type passing from the front over the upper horizontal partition below the top of the cabinet into a space between a vertical partition, forming the back of the compartments, and the actual back of the cabinet. 75

Dated the 3rd day of January, 1935.

MATHYS & SQUIRE,
Chartered Patent Agents.

52, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Cigarette Cabinet

I, LOUIS LION, of The Kentish Drovers, 720 & 722, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.15, British, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what 80 manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The invention relates to cabinets for

[Price 1/-]

containing goods such as packets of cigarettes for exposure for sale, the object 85 of the invention being to enable several brands or sizes of packets to be displayed while facilitating the extraction of the packets from the cabinet by the salesman so as to ensure quick service. 90

According to the present invention a

cabinet for the display of goods, such as packets of cigarettes, is divided by partitions into a plurality of vertical compartments in each of which packets can be arranged in a pile so that, as the lowermost packet is withdrawn, the remaining packets can feed down the compartment by gravity, and an ejector is arranged at the bottom and rear of each compartment whereby when the lowermost packet is withdrawn the succeeding lowermost packet is projected forwards against a guide provided at the front of each compartment so that said succeeding packet is projected and guided so as to protrude beyond the front of the pile in order that it may be easily gripped when it is to be extracted. The guides are preferably in the form of strips secured to the fronts of the partitions so that a strip may serve as a guide for packets in two adjacent compartments, the packets in a compartment being visible between the guide strips the lower ends of which are out-turned to guide the packets into forwardly projecting positions.

The front of the cabinet may be open to expose the piles of packets and it may be provided with a closure, such as a shutter of the flexible lath or roller type, capable of self-locking when closed.

The cabinet may have several tiers of compartments to take packets of different sizes.

One form of cabinet according to the invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the cabinet, with a roller shutter, the shutter being almost fully raised to expose the interior of the cabinet.

Figures 2 and 3 are side sectional elevations of the cabinet, the sections being taken on the respective lines II—II and III—III of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, the cabinet itself comprises a base 1, sides 2, a top 3 and a back 4. The inner faces of the sides are grooved as at 5 to provide tracks or races for the ends of a flexible shutter 6. The shutter is provided with knobs 7 to facilitate its raising and lowering, and with a lock 8 by which it can be secured in the shut or lowered position. A false back 9 is provided behind which the shutter passes when the cabinet is opened.

Two shelves 10 and 11 are provided which extend from end to end of the cabinet. The space between the shelves is divided into vertical compartments or magazines by means of partitions 12, and each compartment is of a width to accommodate packets of definite widths, there

being a pile of packets in each compartment. A block 13 of triangular cross-section is situated in each compartment at the bottom and rear thereof, so that when a pile of packets is in a compartment, the lowermost packet of the pile is projected forwards by the block. The blocks shown would have the effect of projecting forwards the two lowest packets of each pile. The forward projection of the lowest packet facilitates gripping it by the fingers to withdraw it from the compartment. When the lowest packet is withdrawn, the pile drops by reason of its own weight and the block 13 causes the now lowest packet (or two packets) to be projected forwards. In order that there shall be no possibility of the piles of packets falling forwards, the packets are restrained by metal guide strips 14 which are secured to each partition 12. The strips 14 are shorter than the distance between the shelves 10 and 11, so that each compartment or magazine can be filled by inserting packets at the top, and packets can be projected forwards at the bottom. Furthermore, the strips 14 do not completely close the fronts of the compartments, so that all the packets in each compartment are visible and can be readily counted. Each guide strip is curved forwards at its lower end to act as a guide for the lowest packets as they are pushed forwards. The nine right hand compartments are intended to hold thicker packets than are the four left hand compartments and so their guide strips 14 do not extend so near to the bottom shelf 11 as do the others. One guide strip, designated 14¹, which is attached to the partition 12 between a compartment for thick packets and a compartment for thin packets, is provided with two tongues of different lengths at its lower end, so that it may guide packets of different thicknesses. Instead of separate blocks 13, one in each compartment, a single strip of triangular cross-section may extend the whole length of the shelf 11, and the corners of the partitions 12 be cut away to clear it.

At the bottom of each compartment, a small plate 15 is fixed to the shelf 11 and is inscribed with the number of packets the compartment holds when full, and the price of each packet.

Beneath the shelf 11 at the right hand side of the cabinet, partitions 16 are provided to form four magazines or compartments for very wide packets, and these compartments are provided with projecting blocks 17 and guide strips 18.

At the left hand side of the cabinet, a cash drawer 19 is provided beneath the shelf 11. The drawer is closed by a shelf 130